Hour friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Four Weeks Before Election-Register To-day!

Sir WALTER RALEIGH'S line, "The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb," was a favorite one with the late Roscoe Conk-LING. It fitty describes the attitude of many thousands of American electors, who neem to the superficial observer to be tak-Ing little interest in the momentous Presidential election to be decided four weeks from to-day.

There is a dearth of campaign parades and boisterous mass meetings, a low pressure of enthusiasm and partisan fervor, a strange and not altogether deplorable ab-Bears of those asperities and personalities which always mark a hot and bitter fight, and a generally languid and mechanical conduct of the canvass on both sides. From the failure to fire the hearts of their followers the managers of the Republican campaign would seem likely to suffer most: and yet in Syracuse, the strongest Republican town in the State, Saturday's registry figures, as reported, jumped from 8.00 on the first registration day of last year to 8,500 this year.

As was recently shown to be the case in Florida and Georgia, wherever the real issues of the canvass are brought home to the voters with bull's-eye directness, the Democrats have responded to the appeal by appearing at the polls in resistless force and in abundant numbers. In Maine and Vermont, where subordinate and unimportant issues were discussed, and in futile fashion fought over by able but reminiscent back-number statesmen, the people did not come out to vote, because generally speaking they felt indifferent as to the result. The Republican majorities fell off because fewer Republicans voted; the Democratic vote did not increase, because the appeals addressed to the Democratic electors were of an ancient and monotonous character. But In the South, where constitutional government and the rule of the majority are most directly threatened by the iniquitous contrivances of Republican conspirators, intent upon the overthrow of Democratic rule, there was no backwardness in coming forward. The voters responded promptly. They did not wait for the second bell. They did not linger about their hearthstones to peruse tracts or to absorb the figures published in campaign circulars. They were up before dawn, and on their way to vote before sunrise, and the echoes of their triumph over their enemies still resounds through the land.

Such is the difference between sham battles, such as took place in Maine and Vermout, and genuine and spirited encounters, such as illuminated the political calendar Georgia. Such is the sort of fight we are to have in New York State.

To-day marks in this city the beginning of the registry of 1892. It behooves every Democrat to be on hand early and to have his name inscribed. And what a splendid procession of ardent, sanguire, and patriotio Democrats there will be between opening and closing registry hours in this town to-day! The Syracuse figures of increase will not be a circumstance in comparison. They may be salted down and sent back prepaid to JIM BELDEN, for they will interest mobody here after New York city in thun-

Just 96,047 citizen electors enrolled their names in this town on the first day of registry in 1388, an increase of 21,000 over the first day's registry in 1884. At the same rate to-day's total should be 125,000.

A Splendid Demonstration.

The vast majority of the schoolboys who paraded yesterday are descendants of immigrants who came to this country within tim last generation, or, at most, since 1846. in numbers they were not many less than the whole population of the town at the time of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the republic. All of them are the descendants of immigrants who came to this country within the last two hundred and fifty years, the two or liste Training School alone excepted. The only representatives of the original and aboriginal Americans in all that vast pro-

Cession were these few red-skinned lads. Intensely American in spirit. Their interest is in America and not in the lands from which their forefathers came and where many of them were themselves born. Their speech is the English language, and they want to use no other. All other tongues are foreign to these boys as separating those who speak them from the complete Americanization which has been effected in their own case. This feeling is so strong in them that sometimes it establishes a gulf of separation between parents and children which is painful to the elders. The speech and with it the traditions of the fathers are European. The speech and the aspirations of the boys are American, and to them inability to use our language is a deplora-

ble deficiency.

This may be a reasonable cause of private regret, for perhaps in some instances it may interfere with proper and desirable filial respect, but its general effect is happy. It is making of ours a homogeneous population with a distinctively American tone. It generates a national feeling which is making this republic more intensely and peculiarly American in sentiment than it has ever been in the past. It is strengthening the individuality and the self-reliance of the American people. It is breeding a passionate patriotism. It is encouraging the

epirit of independence. At the great Centennial celebration this complete and fervid American sentiment was made conspicuous, and it was the most hopeful and the most impressive demonstration of that great commemoration. At this COLUMBUS celebration it is even more striking in its manifestation, and most of all among the boys who paraded yesterday so proudly and so enthusiastically. They are of many races by blood. but they are all Americans and the most

patriotic of Americans. A fine lot of boys they are, too. They marched vigorously and in beautiful order. They were well dressed, hearty, happy, sturdy fellows. No one could look at them as they passed by in their admirably columns without taking an op-

timistic view of the future of this city and this republic.

We shall have other great parades this week, but none of them will transcend in impressive significance the splendid demonstration of yesterday.

Taking the Tariff Out Entirely.

The Hon. NATHAN MATTHEWS, Mayor of Boston, developed a very ingenious way of taking the tariff question out of the canvass in his speech before the Harvard Democrats last week. In Mayor MAT-THEWS'S opinion, the question whether protection is constitutional "is not a practical nuestion, for the reason that we have no Constitution; we have only a Supreme Court." The Constitution was abolished by the Republican party "when it sustained the legal tender acts. Since that time we have had no Constitution and no constitutional law." Following this unnecessarily downcast view of the constitutional lawyer's occupation, came the plan for bringing up the tariff question in the future:

"If the Republican party is sincercin its claim that it is within the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to levy taxes purely for protection, they

can easily test the matter in the courts. "Let them pass a law levying a duty upon some article of little consequence; let them state, not only in the caption of the bill, but in the substance of it, that this duty is not for revenue, but for protection pure and simple, and then let them see what the supreme Court of the United States will say about it. "If the Republican party really desires to have a decision upon the constitutionality of taxes levied purely for protection, the Democratic party will readily join with them in making a test case."

What is the use, then, if the present tariff is not unconstitutional, and contrary to Democratic principles, of fighting over mere detail? Such disputes may be useful for cultivating precise and refined information on tariff schedules, but they are too windy to be of any influence upon the great field of national party contests. They cause waste of useful energy at a time when the Democracy has a serious and vital danger before it in the threatened interference with Federal elections and the transfer of their control to the Republican party. A bill bearing a sign board that it was "for protection only," or just what Mr. MATTHEWS would wish for getting the constitutionality of protection settled, would be an admirable thing to hang up in the rooms of a debating society; but for the Democratic-Republican struggle in the year 1892 this figment of the imagination is not worth the paper of a torn bal lot. No Force bill! No Federal interference with elections! That is the talk that will bring Democrats to the polls and make them vote.

The French Monarchists and the Pope. The Comte DE PARIS still seems to have

some friends in France, and even the voice of the Pope has not yet availed to rally all French Catholies to the support of the Republican régime. At the very time when the celebration of the centenary of the republic was taking place there was a considerable assemblage of Royalists at Montauban, and at the banquet which followed, a speech expressing resolute fidelity to the monarchical cause was delivered by the Comte D'HAUSSONVILLE, who has long been known as the chief political agent of the grandson of Louis Philippe. It was, of course, not to be expected that

the bonds which in France have so long and so closely united the Catholic Church to monarchical institutions could be sundered at one stroke. The wonder is that even the of this year in Alabama, Florida, and head of the Church should have been able in so short a time to do so much toward effecting a cordial acceptance of a republican form of government by the great body of French Catholics. The Pope's injunction has been obeyed even by the representative of the Carlist branch of the Spanish Bour-BONS, who, as the direct descendant in the male line of Louis XIV., would be the heir to the French monarchy, were not his claim barred by the renunciations connected with the treaty of Utrecht. This Prince, in avowed compliance with the counsel of LEO XIII., has renounced his pretensions to the French crown, and that wing of the French der tones has sounded the first note of monarchists known as the Blancs d'Esanne have, in pursuance of his wishes, declared their adhesion to the republic. That of itself would be a signal proof of

Papal influence, but the example of the Carlists has been followed by many distinguished Frenchmen who but lately ranked among the stanchest followers of the Comte DE PARIS. The Comte DE MUN, for instance, the most cloquent and perhaps the most influential of the royalist leaders in the French Parliament, and hitherto the most efficient promoter of the league between Catholicism and monarchy, has proclaimed his determination to heed the Pope's advice, and has become a zealous advocate of the formation of a Catholic-Republican party. Other men of mark among the royalists have retired altogether from political life, asserting their willingness to three hundred Indian boys from the Car- obey the Pope, but expressing the opinion that they had been too closely identified with the monarchical cause in the past to flaure conspicuously among the organizers of a complete reconciliation between Catho-Yet all these many thousands of boys are lies and the republic. It should, however, be borne in mind that a year must clapse before the present French Parliament expires by statutory limitation and the full effect of the Pope's attitude toward republican institutions can be revealed at the ballot box. If we may judge by the tremendous losses of the royalists in the recent elections for the Councils-General, the monarchical party, notwithstanding the bold words of the Comte D'HAUSSONVILLE, will have disappeared almost entirely by Octo-

ber of next year. It must at the same time be acknowledged that the overtures of LEO XIII, have been ostensibly but coldly received by the official representatives of the republican Government. The truth is that President CARNOT, Prime Minister LOUBET, and all the members of the present Cabinet are tied and muzzled by their dependence on a very precarious majority in the existing Chamber of Deputies. The LOUBER Cabinet is the outcome of a compromise, and might at any hour be overturned by a hostile coalition of the Reds who sit on the extreme left, and the monarchists who occupy the right of the Chamber. The majority of the monarchist members, not having compiled with the Pope's advice, but still adhering to the Comto DE PARIS. have no hope of being reflected as Catholic and conservative republicans. They are, therefore, only powerful for mischief, but that power they are certain to use whenever they have an opportunity. As has been repeatedly demon-strated, the opportunity would be offered should the Reds decide to attack the Ministry. The Reds, on their part, are atheists to a man; they repeat with emphasis GAM-BETTA's admonition that in clericalism France should see her enemy, and the first sign of a friendly understanding between the Government and the Papacy would array them in bitter opposition against the group of politicians now holding Ministerial office, and against M. CARNOT, con-

sidered as a candidate for reflection to the

Presidency. There is only one thing that

and that is the implanting of a conviction in the minds of Frenchmen that the Pope is so carnestly opposed to the Triple Alliance that he would not shrink from urging German Catholics to resist the proposed in-

crease of the German army. In the absence of such overwhelming proof of the advantage to be reaped by France from the Pope's good will, the significance of the Papal declaration that French Catholics ought to accept the republic will not be thoroughly appreciated until a new Chamber of Deputies is chosen in October, 1893. When the Right is occupied, not by royalists, but by Catholic republicans, the Chamber's political centre of gravity will for the first time coincide with its mathematical centre, and it will be possible to disregard the truculent attitude of the Reds, and construct a stable majority of moderate republicans willing to treat with equity and kindness their Catholic fellow citizens.

William the Conqueror. His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS RUS-SELL, Governor and Captain-General of Massachusetts, is the most amiable and popular man in that difficult State. He is a born leader, and he knows by instinct all the arts of pleasing. He can shake hands with a man at a cattle show in such a captivating way that the shakee will love him like a brother and vote for him early and often. It is only by a rigid discipline that Republicans can avoid voting for him, and several odd thousands of them cannot escape that duty, and don't try to. Besides, Mr. Russell is a pleasure as well as a duty. People like to vote for him. The besetting temptation of Republicans is the temptation to vote for him. He is a Democrat by training and heredity, but it is his misfortune to have to

depend on Republican votes. Will the Republican votes abide with him this year? The Republican candidate for Governor is Lieutenant-Governor Will-LIAM HOODOO HAILE. He comes from Springfield way, and is said to mean well. Courage is his strong point. He couldn't be induced to be the candidate in 1891, and a worthy root beer man, the Hon. CHARLES H. ALLEN of Lowell, was sacrificed in his place. This year HAILE is heroic. He thinks the State is going to go for his party. He thinks that the Force bill and the crisis and George Frisnie Hoan's faithful watching before the citadel of Republicanism will pull the Republicans through. Brave man IS WILLIAM HOODOO HAILE.

Also he is brilliant. "I think it will rain," said he on a very wet morning a year or two ago. The remark is treasured in Hampden county now. HAILE is not a bad fellow. He can count, and he can read the Springfield Union without moving his lips. Compared with BILLY RUSSELL-the mournful truth must be told-he is an old hen.

We have heard meritorious Republicans in Massachusetts say with delightful candor that "all Hell can't beat BILLY RUSSELL." His Excellency Las points. There's no doubt of that.

New York Weather.

If Columbus had possessed the reports of the United States Signal Service from MYER to GREELY, and if Don ENTRUSIAS-TICO DUNN himself had been on board of the Santa Maria to counsel and advise, the distinguished navigator could not have chosen a better date for the discovery of America, with a view to future celebrations of the event.

The festival week opened yesterday with an October day of the prime sort. The air was like dry champagne. The skies belonged to Southern Italy. The temperature was that of the Elysian Fields. The light breeze was velvet. Old Humidity was nowhere in sight. Hundreds of thousands of people walked in the sun without being too warm or sat in the shade without getting chilly; and everybody was alert and happy. It was a typical New York October day; a day to make even a Mugwump or an expassenger of the Normannia confess that life is worth living.

In the immense debt of gratitude which not forget the circumstance that he selected the middle of October for his immortal achievement, instead of the hot week of July, or the fog week of January, or the blizzard week of March. The cele bration begins with weather made to order in Paradise. May the supply hold out!

Remember the Hon, ROBERT B. ROOSEvent. That gentleman is an important figure in the canvass. He is not a candidate for any office, so far as THE SUN is informed, but in one sense he is the connecting link between Democrats who want to win, and the victory which Democrats want to win. It takes money to keep the campaign agoing, and, notwithstanding the admirable example set by the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND last week, there is not much money yet at Democratic headquarters. Send your check to the order of ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. 139 Fifth avenue, New York city. No Force bill; no Negro Domination; no Federal bayonets at the polis!

The new movement for the Jewish colonization of Palestine, whick was recently described in Tun Sun, has received the approval of a number of our Jewish-American contemporaries. Even the Jewish Tidings, which formerly spoke of it with levity, is now disposed to give it favor, and assures us that it is atracting the attention and consideration of the Jewish people everywhere. There are Jewish capitalists who stand ready to furnish the means of carrying out the colonization project that has been devised; there are several millions of Russian Jews who are anxious to return to the country of their forefathers; the Turkish Government has within a short time given proof that it is now desirous of encouraging the formation of Jewish settlements in Palestine; and there is some reason to believe that next year, after th completion of the railroad between Acre and Damascus, we shall see the beginning of an important Jewish movement toward Palestine from Russia, Poland, Turkey in Europe, and the Balkan States. Under the prospect of the repeopling of Palestine by Jews, a number of important enterprises have been undertaker there by organized companies, and the value of farming and town property is advancing There has been a report in Jerusalem that a daily newspaper printed in three languages-French, Hebrew, and Arabic-will soon be es ablished there. We would suggest that it ought to have a page in the English language for the instruction of Americans.

"A very small car betokens a trifling mind," in the opinion of Prof. HENRY THIE BAULT, as reported by the St. Louis Globe-Dem ocrat. The Professor is mistaken. We know small-cared men who are serious-minded and strong-headed. The Professor says that mer with long, parrow ears close to the head are pugnacious; but he is mistaken again, for we know men with ears of that kind who are gentie as lambs. He says that men with thin wafer-like ears are hypocrites; and yet it is a fact that many of the truest people in the world have just such ears. The Professor goe on to tell how certain other kinds of ears correeven now might reduce the Reds to silence. I spond with certain other mental qualities; but,

so far as our observation of mankind goes, he is mistaken every time. He closes his remarks on the subject by saying that "most of the world-compellers have had large ears." Here also the Professor is mistaken, beyond doubt. We stand ready, Professor, to give you the names of a hundred world-compellers, including conquerors, statesmen, orators, and poets, and to offer you a chromo for picking out the names of any five in the whole lot who had very large ears. Look at Casan's ears of at Columbus's or at Shakespeare's or at

GLADSTONE'S! The truth is that the Professor's generalizations upon people's ears and noses and other features are sheer tomfoolery. They are not founded upon the facts of observation or the laws of analogy or the methods of science. Even Lavaren himself, who studied physical forms all his life, very often fell into blunders when trying to get at a man's mental traits by the study of his visible features. Can Prof. THIEBAULT win our prize chromo?

WEAVER'S GLOWING EXPECTATIONS. He Says All the Southern States Are Likely

to Choose His Electors. Sr. Louis, Oct. 10.-Gen. J. B. Weaver. the People's party candidate for President, passed through St. Louis yesterday, and will open his campaign in Missouriat Independence to-day. To a reporter of the United Press he said: "I have been all through the South, with the exception of West Virginia, and find the people accepting our doctrines with avidity and turning from the old parties almost in armies. The best feature of the success with which our movement there has been attended is the fact that the ex-Confederate soldiers have been won over almost to a man, while the farmers are also heartily endorsing us. From my experience and observation I can say that the

perience and observation I can say that the populist movement in the South has become formidable, and is not a movement for the hour, but has come to stay.

"From my observation in Texas I should say that we will create a surprise in Texas and every one of the cotton States. It is said that Mississippi is absolutely unaffected by our movement, and yet my meetings in that State were every one 5,000 strong, I was in Florida and there was great enthusiasm there.

"The disturbances in Georgia were created by organized gangs of young hoodiums backed up by unprincipled politicians, but the better class of the whites were in entire sympathy with us. In no other States were demonstrations made against us. Hefore we reached Pulaski the Nashville politicians asserted that trouble consequent upon our appearance would he averted with difficulty, yet when we reached there we found that our friends in Glies county were in a great majority. The would-be disturbers consisted of young men politicians and their tools. The farmers and old ex-Confederates were with us, as they had been everywhere else in the South, and I was permitted without interruption to take up the infamous charges of the Atlanta Journal, and to hurl the falsehoods into the teeth of their authors.

"In North and South Carolina our meetings"

"In North and South Carolina our meetings

"In North and South Carolina our meetings were five times as large as those or Mr. Stevenson. At Raleigh we had at least 10,000 auditors and 2,000 at Rocky Mount.

"The outlook in the Nouth is magnificent, and with a fair count we are pretty sure of success in every Southern State. Of the West we are reasonably certain, and, while I am making no claim, not believing it to be good policy, I assert that we are quite strong in the East. The old parties represent the bitterness and cruelities of the bast, and must give way to the new order of things."

THE LETTERS FROM GRAY GABLES

Mr. Cleveland to the Baryard Democrats, GRAY GARLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 27, 1892. William Garrett Brown, Eq., President of Haroard Democratic Club, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr Dran Sin: I have received your letter of the 24th inst, inviting me to be present at a meeting to be held on the 7th of October under the auspices of the Demo-

orats of Harvard University.

It would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation if it were possible for me to do so, but plans already made render it impossible for me to be with you on this interesting occasion. One of the most gratifying signs of the times is the increasing interest which men of education and culture are evincing in the economic questions involved

in the present political contest. It is a most gratifying thing to be associated with such men in political action, and to feel that partisan activity is consistent with the furtherance of idea which meet the approbation of disinterested and thoughtful men. My talth in the American people i such that these indications and the sedate popular con-sideration which seems to be characteristic of this canvass are to me mest encouraging auguries of Demo

cratte success. Wishing for the meeting you contemplate the utmos success, and that it may be an inspiration to further earnest effort in behalf of correct political principles, I am very truly yours. GROVER CLEVALAND.

Untrustworthy in All Things. From the Le Roy Gazette.

In our estimation the World is a very poor campaign document since the recent exposures of its bogus sensational articles. The st avidence of the World's fake journ lism was the sending of an alleged infernal machine to Gov. Flower in order to have a big item and get ahead of the other New York papers on the details. A paper given to such tricks cannot be trusted in any statement, political or otherwise.

Gresham Men to Beat Harrison. From the Chicago Times.

Ismanipotes, Oct. 5.—Truly the only political sensa-tion of the present campaign was spring here to night, and if the plans which are now forming succeed or come anywhere near the expectations of those back of them, Indiana will be lost to Harrison and the Repub-lican organization in this State disorganized to an al most irredeemable extent. Many of the prominent Gresham adherants from Fort Wayne and other sections were here to day in conference, and the Republi-cans are simply wild to night.

It is said that an organization is to be formed which

has for its object the defeat and consequent humilia-tion of Harrison in Indiana. They will take as their cue the underlied assertion that Judge Gresham is going to vote the Demogratic ticket, consolidate the anti-Administration forces in Indiana, back their scheme with a sufficiency of "stuff," issue an address the public showing their position, and then walk out of the Republican party with Greebam at their head. Wednesday for enoon these gentiemen spent much of their time holding private conferences at the Bate-House with certain local politicians who are known enemies of Harrison, among them being Attorney Joe Keating, who went to the Minneapolis Convention for Blaine, and who declared that he would do all in his piwer to knock out Harrison. Attorney Keating and Mr. Hanna held a conference just before dinner and, in fact, the entire day was spent in a series of conferences, the outcome of which could not be ascer-tained. The Administrationists were randing around in a wild-eyed manner, and the news that the Allen

Punzentawacy and Philadelphia. From the Philadelphia Times. Punzentawney is one of the contest little villages in

the State, and when it has had its name spokeshave and sandpapered down it will become as popular as I From the Punzeutauney Spirit.

Thanks. That is all true enough. But l'un sutawney is not a "little village." It is a town of considerable pretensions. Besides, when you become familiar with the name "Punxsulawney," it does not appear to be any more outlandishly elongated than the word "Philadelphia." Both contain the same number of letters. Persons of delicate constitutions, however, who fear fatigue from pronouncing or writing the work Punxsutawney," are permitted to drop a few yards of

Now Here Is One with a Correct Moral,

From the Toronto Exeming News.

Yesterday John M. Tinsley, the cidest man in Toronto, died at 81 Agues street. He was 109 years 3 months and I day oid. The deceased was a tectotalle and never used tobacco.

Where Slupsky's Name Leads All the Best. From the St. Louis Republic.

Measrs. Slupsky, Noble, and Keren are the authorized representatives of Harrison in Museur.

Telescople Smokestucks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I Bolice by THE SUN OF IN THE SUN, Oct. 0, that the smokestacks of cruiser No. 3 are in he 100 feet high, by order of the Navy Department. As use rather than ornament seems to be the object of these towars, and it is likely they will be generally adopted, why not make them of a telescopic patters, so that when the 100 foot length is not absolutely necessary it may be dropped half way into ifself and some degree of grace be maintained? The gearing could be easily applied from below.

Low Baines. The Tree of Knowledge. From Truth.

Parant-What branches will make a boy the amartest?

Pedagogue-Hickory.

THE SUPREME COURT'S OCTOBER TERM.

Justice Shiras Inducted Into Office - The Juntices Call on the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-The opening session of the October term of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the induction into office of the new Associate Justice, George Shiras, Jr., filled the court room to overflow-ing to-day. Among the speciators were the wife and son of the new Associate Justice and several other ladies of the court families.

Within the bar sat Attorney-General Miller, Solicitor-General Aldrich, Assistant Attorney-

General Parker, J. B. Henderson, ex-Representative Hopkins, and Dr. Hodge, President of the Western University of Pennsylvania. Exactly at noon the members of the court were announced, and took their scats. Assoclate Justice Shiras, accompanied by ex-Associate Justice Strong, the last preceding member of the court, from Pennsylvania, brought up the rear and took seats at the clerk's desk. After the usual announcement of the opening of court, Chief Justice Fuller

cierk's desk. After the usual announcement of the opening of court, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"I have much pleasure in announcing to the gentlemen of the bar that, since the adjournment of the court, the existing vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Goorge Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburch. Mr. Shiras is present and ready to take the cath."

The cierk of the court, Mr. McKinner, then read the commission issued to Mr. Shiras, at the conclusion of which the new Associate Justice arose and read in a moderate voice the oath, in which he swears to do equal and exact justice to all, both rich and poor, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to the best of his knowledge and ability.

"So help you God," added the clerk.

The new Associate Justice bowed affirmatively, and was then conducted to his seat at the extreme left of the Chief Justice, next to Associate Justice Brower. As he stepped upon the level occupied by the court the new member stopped, bowed gravely to his associates, who stood facing him, and as formally returned the salutation. Associate Justice Brower received him with a handshake, and then all the members of the court took their seats.

Chief Justice Fuller said that, in accordance

then all the members of the court took their sears.

Chief Justice Fuller said that, in accordance with the immemorial custom of the court, the members would visit the White House and pay their respects to the President; therefore no business would be transacted beyond hearing motions for the admission of attorneys to practice. All orders for the day would go over until Tuesday. The session insted only five minutes, and immediately after adjournment the members went to the White House.

Associate Justice Shirae is about 55 years old. He stanus 5 feet 10 inches in height. He has brown hair, slightly tinged with gray, gray side whiskers, his chin and lip being shaved clean. His eye is blue, complexion verging on the ruddy, and his mouth shuts straight neross the lace, indicating firmness and decision. Justice idiatchford is encouraging a beard and the Chief Justice has a luxuriant moustache, so the new Justice's whiskers are not so striking on the bench as they otherwise would be.

At 1 o'clock, in accordance with the time-honored custom, the members of the Supreme Court called at the Executive Mansion to my their respects to the President. The members, with Marshal Wright and Chief Justice Fuller at their head, filed into the Blue Boom, and in a few moments the President appeared. Solicitor-ciencial Aldrich, representing the Department of Justice Lamar, who sent his card, Justice Fuller, and then each Justice in order of seniority of service. All the members were street costume, and all were present except Associate Justice Lamar, who sent his card, Justice Field, the oldest member of the court, appeared to be quite feetle.

The cases on the docket for to-morrow are the Chicago Lake front case and the appear from Mehigan, involving the Miner. Apportionment act. Oral argument will be made in each case, but it has not yet been settled which one will see taken up thist.

The action of the court to-day in adjourning over until to-morrow, with the announcement that the regular order would then be taken up. Is aken as Chief Justice Fuller said that, in accordance

THEY DON'T LIKE CONSUL SMITH. He Wrote an Airy Report on the Dirt to Three Rivers.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.-Nicholas Smith, the United States Consul at Three Rivers, is under police protection at his residence, and serious trouble is feared. On Sept. 17 last Mr. Smith sent a report to the Abstract of Sanitary Reports. the organ of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, reflecting on the sanitary condition of Three Rivers. The Three Rivers authorities passed resolutions denying its truthfuiness. Mr. Smith said in his report:

"This town has few sewers and gutters, and is almost wholly dependent upon the insatiate thirst of the soil for drainage. Seven persons and a pig. which is made to feel at home, constitute the average family. Soap is practically unknown, and a thrifty housewife would as soon think of tearing the boards from her house for fuel as of bathing her offspring in winter. The Greeks thought anomating with oil a prophylactic, but as a defence against both disease and cold the French Canadian pins his faith to a crustaceous integument. Indeed, I have sometimes thought that like the Hindoo fakirs, they believed in the holithe times hards, they believed in the horr-ess of dirt. A large portion of the people go, bed hungry every night in the year." Then tollows a long criticism of the methods, the Board of Health. The report closes as

follows:

"The great fact I wish to convey is that, if
the cholera should once obtain an entrance
into Canada, the conditions for its propagation
are so favorable that no quarantine precautions our diovernment might be pleased to
adopt against it could be too severe or rig-

adopt against it could be too severe or rig-orous."

The citizens of Three Rivers are very much incensed over the report of the Consul. On Saturday night and early Sunday morning a number of stones were thrown at the Ameri-can Consulate, breaking the windows. The police were summoned and further violence was averted. It is feared, however, that the wrath of the citizens may induce some hot-headed persons to do some mischief, and therefore the city authorities are now main-taining police on duty at the Consulate day and night. The City Council will ask the re-call of Consul Smith.

NEW YORK CITY'S MANUFACTURES. Large Increase in Capital and Product in the Last Becade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- The Census Office today issued a preliminary report on the manufacturing industries of the city of New York for the census year 1800. The report in cludes only etablishments which reported a product of \$500 or more, and as far as practicable only those operated within the corporate city limits. It shows:

rate city limits. It shows:

Different industries. 2902 1200
Numbar establishments. 2902 11300
Numbar establishments. 2903 11300
Numbar establishments. 2903 11300
Numbar hands. 5420,518,662 \$181,254,562
Number hands. 5420,518,7208, 527,050,21
Cost of material used. 5367,056,255
Nicoclasses specifically \$288,441,504
Nicoclasses of \$300,002 ever (889), the assessed valuation was \$198,805 in 1880; the municipal debt was \$102,449,073; a decrease of \$30,805,044
Nicoclasses specifically specifically \$427\$ in 1880 to \$503 in 1880; or \$22,83\$ per cent. "Fart of this increase," the report says, "is undoubtedly due to the lact that in many industries relatively more men were employed in 1880 and less children; that the percentage of increase in the number of women employed has been less in many industries than in the number of adult males; and also to the fact that in ten years many branches of industry have improved the grades of their product, and for this reason require more skilled and higher paid employees."

Minister Hirsch Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- When Mr. Solomon Hirsch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Turkey, called at the State Perartment to-day he left with Secretary Poster his resignation of the office, to be transmitted to the Fresident. The resignation has not yet been accepted. Mr. Hirsch was appointed from Oregon.

North Carolina's Navat Reserve. RALEIGH, Oct. 10.-Gov. Holt to-day for-

warded to the Secretary of the Navy the return of North Carolina's naval reserve militia for the year ending Oct. 1. It shows 21 officers, 48 petry officers, and 227 enlisted men. North Carolina has the honor of being the first State in the South to completely organize her navai militia. Crespo Names Himself President.

Washington, Oct. 10.—A cablegram was re-ceived at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Walker at La Guayra, stating that Gen. Crospo had named himself provisional President.

From the Chimpo Daily Tribuse.

Doctor--Your symptoms indicate, sir, that you spend too much time in eating and srinking.

Ill Swigwell--is that the trouble? Then I'll spend less time hereafter in cating.

THE ITALIAN MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

Alarming Increase of Briganiage ta Sicily and Central Italy-A Laudholder Robbed at the Gates of Facura-Why the Army Cannot Suppress the Brigands-The True Root of the Evil-Brigandage as a Bust. ness Operation-It Maintains a Large and Fushionable Population-A System. atte Police Crusade Required Like That Which Suppressed the Molite Magnires.

Rome, Sept. 5 .- The epidemic of brigandage which has been raging for some time past in Sicily seems to have broken out recently with almost equal virulence on the mainland of the kingdom of Italy. After three or four highway robberies, perpetrated in broad daylight at points on the Roman Campagna like Palestring and Nagarolo, which may be said to be almost in sight of Rome, comes a story of the capture by two armed men, about dusk, just outside the gates of Faenza of a loca landholder, Baidi by name, who was returning from a farm which belonged to him in the neighborhood. Many properties in that region are managed on the sharing system, and the rents of the proprietor are paid by a division of the crops between himself and the tenants Signer Baidi, who resides habitually in Rome had gone down to Faenga to superintend this division of crops on his estates. Faenza is a town of some 25,000 in

habitants, not without fame in history.

and known throughout the commerce of the world through the original manufacturing there of the porceiain called by the French faience, from the name of the city. It is not very far from Florence, and it lies in the Romagna, on a line of railway about midway between Bologna and Eimini. In the imme diate neighborhood of a place so situated awell-known citizen going about his business in the daytime might reasonably expect to be out of the reach of pirates. Nevertheless, as Signor Baldi, with his young son and a servant, was driving back to the city from his farm, two armed mer stopped him, took possession of his son and the servant, robbed them all of what little money they had about them, and after a little parley allowed Signor Baldi to drive into Faenza alone, with the pleasant understanding that if he did not return within a time specified, bringing with him 30,000 lire in cash, his son and the servant would be killed. It was late in the day to raise money, but necessity is the mother of invention. Signor Baldi drove to his lodgings, got what supply he could of silver and copper. and filled a small travelling bag with it. putting in first a layer of copper, then one of silver, and salting the whole on top with a handful of paper money. Then he drove ranidly out of town and found the expectant brigands with their captives. The men looked into the bag, saw the bank notes and the silver, "hefted" the bag, and, being satisfied by what they had seen and by its weight, allowed Signor Baldi to drive off rejoicing with the hostages. This is all very well for Signor Baldi and for once. Will the next captives get off as easily? This may be doubted, and great excitement not unnaturally reigns throughout central Italy. Meanwhile "the nine gentlemen on horseback," in velvet and broadcloth, who in the beginning of August captured Baron Spitalieri and robbed the Baroness Ciancio in open day, near Catania, are still riding about the country at large. Two regiments of carbineers have been ordered into Sielly, but wherever the carbineers are not new outrages crop out, and there is little security for persons or property. What is the secret of a state of things so discreditable in a country so full of intelligence and so full of resources as Italy? With one consent, well-informed Italians are putting the blame, not on the Italian army, but where it has been already put, in the columns of The Sux, on the faiture of the civil authorities to go to the root of the evil.

The soliders drawn from other parts of Italy, and for the most part quite ignorant of all local matters and neople, go wherever they are ordered, attack the origands if they can find them, and show both discipline and spirit. But wherever the carbineers appear the briganist. day, near Catania, are still riding about the

are ordered, attack the origands if they can find them, and show both discipline and spirit. But wherever the carbineers appear the brigands vanish, to reappear lively and busy at some other point many miles away. How do they contrive to move about in this way, well equipped, well armed, and well mounted? The answer is very simple. They are provided with funds by a criminal organization extending from sown to town all over the island. This is the Mafla. Its heads are in the great towns. When the brigands capture a good prize the spoil goes to headquarters, and the brigands are sent out in some other direction to strike at other game. An officer of the Italian army, familiar with services in Sicily, told a correspondent of Jus ext. About other day that he had no doubt the money taken from the Baroness Clancio was now in some bank in Palermo, subject to the order of some highly respectable citizen, who may be aspected, but cannot be proved, to be a high personage in the Mafla. This officer was one of the expectation sent some years ago to precure the literation sent some years ago to precure the literations. subject to the order of some highly respectable citizen, who may be suspected, but cannot be proved, to be a high personage in the Matha. This officer was one of the exceedition sent some years ago to procure the liberation and chastise the captors of a well-known Englishman name! Rose, Mr. Rose was the owner of some profitable sulphur mines in the region of Mount Etna. He was taken in broad daying and carried off to the mountains early in the winter season. A sum of 100,000 lire was cemanded for his release. He was kept in the mountains, though not budly troated, for twenty-six days, at the end of which time the brigands accepted a sum of 75,000 lire and released him. While the troops were looking for the brigands the leader of the band, Leone by name, constantly came into Palermo disguised as a gentleman, dined at the restaurants, visited the cafes and the opera, and strolled about much at his case. The Matha had sentinels posted all over the city, who kept a sharp lookout, and tipped Leone the wink whenever he came into a dangerous neighborhood. There are a large number of persons in Palermo, said this officer, who dress well, live well, amuse themselves, and have a pleasant time generally with no visible means of support and ho known occupation. These are all members, high and low, of the Matha. The Chiefs of Police have no doubt about them, but they can get no positive evidence against them. Why? The administration of justice is short of money, It cannot set on foot and maintain such proper inquiries as are necessary to convict the leaders of this criminal association and break it up."

Brigandage carried on in this manner is much less troublesome to foreigners and travellers than it is to the natives. In olden times, when travellers in Italy were rare and every traveller was supposed to be a "Lord All-cash," a traveling foreigner was a favorito prize. But now the hand is thronged with Cook's tourists, out of a dozen of whom it might be difficult to squeeze money enough to equip "inhe gentlemen," well moun

He Wears Buchanan's Hat. From the Philadelphia Press.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

For haps the most unique hat in Philadelphia is now worn by a car driver. In 1850 to was purchased in this city by James Bucanton, who was particular as to what he purchased head. The hat is an antique, high black side affair, with an artistically shoping brain. The great Democratic no-coerglonist disaded if after some months use. The title placed in the possession of his valet, who found it this too cavernous for personal unities. Side a side of dust in a Spruce street attick the possession of his valet, who found it this host too cavernous for personal unities. Side a side of the heirhoom, and having a head by what a side att. His son then became the war of the heirhoom, and having a head by the use. Unfortunately it was to seed a second of the second particular to use. Unfortunately it was to seed the second advertently directed a stream of the fact and a seed of the article of the second of the article of the second of the article of the present advertently directed a stream of the article of the article of the second of the article of the article of the present of the second of the article of the present of t

From the Pindergh Crosside.

"What alls you?" asked Mr. Gaswell of Algernon Fitzpercy.
"I Called on Miss Dukane laws' evening.
donebark now."
"Well?"
"Well, would you believe me, the faitheweature's bunte of a father kinded me down the front steps."
"Indeed!"
"Yes, sir! Actually kicked me twice-first with his wight foor and then with his left.
What do you think of that?"
"Well, it looks very much like two soles with but a single thought."

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. Frederick T. Brown of Wall street and the Union League Club was the only passenger on the last night train from Hamburg to Borlin. The running of night trains was stopped by the Berlin authorities. This particular train was brought to a standstill just outside the city, and the conductor, while assisting Mr. Brown to corral his hand luggage, was seized with cholera. Mr. Brown excaped into Berlin and the conductor was lugged back to Hamburg, where he and two members of his family died. Mr. Brown put himself under the charge of a physician, and ultimately

reached Carlsbad. Mr. Brown says that the fishing in Carlsbad beats anything in this country. In the rear of every hotel or big restaurant is a large tank. in which swim scores of big. fat trout. Before breakfast the guest takes a look into the tank and, selecting a fish to suit his appetite, into for it with a small scoop net which an attendant furnishes, and finally, having captured the fish, turns it over to the chef, who in 15 minutes serves it broiled to perfection. fish and the fun of catching it cost about twenty-seven cents in American money. It has been estimated by distinguished fisher-men in the United States that every pound men in the United States and every pound of brook trout, no matter where caught, in this broad country costs the sportsman one dollar. Mr. Brown thinks the Carlstand system is a great improvement on the American method.

Next to the sunsets and the daily departure of the white fleet of Sound steamers, nothing that is seen from the span of the Brooklyn Bridge is better worth seeing than the firing of the evening gun at Castle Williams on Governor's Island. The flash is of startling brillianer, and in calm weather it leaps nearly 500 feet from the mouth of the cannon. Even at that distance, however, it can be seen that it is not a sheet of flame, but a rocket-like shower of lire flakes—slow-burning powder and wadding.

"There never was a transfer system devised that somebody didn't learn to beat," said a Broadway car conductor as his car passed Worth street. "You see that good-looking well-dressed gentleman who got a transfer ticket at Worth? well, he didn't pay any fare, He'll get a ride to the Grand street ferry free. He'll got a ride to the Grand street ferry free. He jumped on the front platform of my carjust a moment before I got to Worth street. I started up to get his fare. He crossed the platform and jumped off on the side that the man with the tickets stood. That man has to assume that the fares are collected on my car, and he gives everybody who gets off and who wants it a transfer ticket goed on the Worth street car to Grand street. The transfer man didn't know that man hadn't paid his fare. It's a great game to save five cents."

New York is just now filled with newspaper correspondents from most of the cities in the country. They come from all States in the Union to watch the national politicians. They have been accustomed to the sights in Wa. hington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. They have been dazzled, though, by the preparahave been dazaled, though, by the preparations in New York for the Columbian festivities.
The triumphal archee on Fifth avenue, the
miles of bunting used to decorate the City
Hall, the Sub-Treasury, the great banking
buildings, the fine mansions on Fifth avenue,
and the hotels, and the great stands for the
people creeded all along the route have impressed them with the possibilities of this
town. They gathered at the Lotus Club the
other night and unanimously voted that when
New York got up on its hind legs and yawped
over a great event it was the most triumphant
cry and the most successful of any city in the
nation.

One of the employments of electricity just now is to make "winkers," to hang from high places. They are incandescent lights, hoisted on a flagpole or run out from a window, and the current is interrupted and turned on again by clockwork mechanism. A man sees the light, then he notices that it is gone. While won-dering what has become of it it reappears. This is supposed to rouse his interest to such an extent that he will ask somebody what it is fer, and the man who displays the light will then get an advertisement-if he has luck.

A curious scene occurred the other evening in the cafe of the Manhattan Club. A young gentleman worth a million or two, and fond of games of chance, strolled in about midnight and challenged one of the gentlemen in the café to match cents for \$1,000 a side. diverson between the two lasted until about \$40,000 had changed hands, the wealthy young gentleman being the winner. He then joined the group at a table and suggested that they all match cents for each other's watches. In half an hour the young millionaire had watches tucked in all his pockets with the chains dangling from them. The next proposition was that they should match for the coats on their backs, and in forty minutes the young millionaire had the should match for the coats on their backs, and in forty minutes the young millionaire had the coats of his opponents piled in a chair beside him. To end the eyening's sport he proposed that they should match for waistcoats. Lack followed the young millionaire throughout, and the waistcoats were soon piled on top of the coats beside him. His opponents, in shirts and trousers, declared that they had had enough snort after that. The young millionaire ordered a couple of magnums for the party and gractously handed back the watches and clothing. He tucked the check for the money won, though, in his wallet.

Oculists say that the public clocks of New York are a useless boon to a large percentage of the people, and that perhaps two-thirds of those who pass the City Hall are unable to distinguish the figures on the dial of the clock. It is pretty well established, however, that most persons are so lamiliar with the proportions of the dial that a dial without figures and supplied with large and bread hands conspicuously painted could be read by many to whom the ordinary public clock is a blank.

Less than twenty years ago a member of the National Academy of Design declared that he knew, positively, that there were but ten artists in New York who were making as much as much as \$5,000 a year by their art. Times have changed. We hear a good deal about the have changed. We hear a good deal about the craze for foreign pictures and the neglect of native painters, but, all the same, there are not a few of the indives who are making a good living, and by the sale of their idetures, too. Several are reguled to make \$25,000 a year, and a good many five at a rate of at least \$10,000 without failing into delt -belonging to clubs, owning country houses and yearls, paying excentiant reads for studies and furnishing them with spender. Some of the less paying commission that lead painters receive are those for panels, cellings, and other decorative work for New York houses.

Mr. George F. Kunz, the gem expert of this city, is the owner of probably the only gen.s that came out of the sky. They are two in number and are clivines. They were extracted from a meteor, and were out by one of Tiffany's labblaries, but they are hardly larger fany's hipdaries, but they are hardly larger than sin heads and will productly never a form the brows of the Four Humbret. A section of the same meteor (Mr. Kun) is an enthusiastic an left of sky stones as one that it is ridded with cavities, which are it lead it is ridded with cavities, which are it lead it is ridded with cavities, which are it lead it is ridded to have been found in rote office recently and diamonds certainly have been full note in ment has been discovered that is different trid what we have in our swit tooks. The hardly in the hardly in the diamond-yielding inclosures that for in Arterials.

The Birthplace of Bld Gory.

The Hirthplace of fild Gory.

The house in which was made the first American flag, with its unlocky number of American flag, with its unlocky number of the first product of the first type first an old provert, still stands on Arch street. The benishing is moreover noted as the scale of an effect flag meetings between first and flag of the first meetings between first an interest twenty window of the Arch street flag, saw a young lady go by on horseback, and it was evident that she had considerable to learn on the subject of equine management. The Frenchman hurrielly descended to the street, and approaching this is she was failing. With the magnan and of his race, incontinually as the first the first the fair equestreamed in his arms in the street that she was failing. With the magnan and of his race, incol histered an hearing the his race incolt histered an hearing the his race french histories and received by a walf of smalling salts. The episode terminated in the Genet-thinton wedshing that long a stell society in those colonial days.

Woodchuck for Free Lunch.

A newly state of saloon on Broad war is wak A newly six sel saloon on Broader is making a high for parenage by means a correct salurday must furches. During the week the animal or mines that is owner to extend this or are is fivel in the state other dead or abyone the salout of the orange of the related training else. This week it is wood make. Fix ground hogs, four dead and one alive, are on exhibition.